

In Memoriam



Emilio Aguinaldo

President of the First Philippine Republic

***Born:* MARCH 22, 1869**

***Died:* FEBRUARY 6, 1964**

MALACAÑANG
RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

By the President of the Philippines
Proclamation No. 200

DECLARING A PERIOD OF NATIONAL MOURNING OVER THE
DEATH OF GENERAL EMILIO AGUINALDO

WHEREAS, General Emilio Aguinaldo, President of the First Philippine Republic, died today; and

WHEREAS, the death of one of our greatest heroes and patriots is a great loss to our people;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL, President of the Philippines, do hereby proclaim the period from February 6 to 20, 1964, as a period of national mourning for one of the greatest sons of the country. During this period, flags of all government buildings and installations throughout the Philippines shall be flown at half-mast. The representatives of the Philippines in foreign countries should make arrangements for the display of the flag at half-mast over all embassies, legations and consular offices.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 6th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and sixty-four.

(Sgd.) DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL
President of the Philippines

By the PRESIDENT:

(Sgd.) JUAN S. CANCIO
Acting Assistant Executive Secretary

MALACANANG
RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

By the President of the Philippines
Administrative Order No. 89

CREATING A COMMITTEE TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE
NECROLOGICAL SERVICES OF THE LATE GENERAL
EMILIO AGUINALDO.

WHEREAS, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, President of the First Philippine Republic, died today; and

WHEREAS, it is highly fitting and proper that adequate arrangements be made for the holding of official necrological services and a state funeral for the departed General, commensurate with the esteem and respect in which he is held by the Filipino people, and with the everlasting debt of gratitude that they owe him;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby create a Committee to take charge of the funeral arrangements and burial of the late General, composed of the following:

Secretary Calixto O. Zaldivar, *Chairman*

Members

Secretary Alejandro R. Roces	Secretary Librado D. Cayco
Secretary Macario Peralta, Jr.	Undersecretary Manuel Feliciano
Senator Gerardo Roxas	Governor Delfin Montano
Senator Alejandro Almendras	General Alfredo Santos
Justice Roberto Regala	Colonel Simeon C. Medalla
Com. Faustino Sy-Changco	Don Ramon Fernandez
Congressman Justiniano Montano	General Benito Natividad
Congressman Jose B. Laurel, Jr.	Mr. Emilio Aguinaldo, Jr.

Ambassador Manuel G. Zamora, *Member-Secretary*

Done in the City of Manila, this 6th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and sixty-four.

(Sgd.) DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL

President of the Philippines

By the PRESIDENT:

(Sgd.) JUAN S. CANCIO

Acting Assistant Executive Secretary

State Funeral Arrangements for the late General Emilio Aguinaldo

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1964:

3:00 p.m.—The remains will be transferred to the Aguinaldo Residence in Kawit, Cavite to lie in state. The public will be admitted to pay homage to the late General.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1964:

9:00 a.m.—The remains of the late General will be transferred to Malacañang to lie in state up to the morning of Friday, February 14, 1964.

10:00 a.m.—Arrive at Malacañang. The public will be admitted to pay homage to the late General.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1964:

8:30 a.m.—Mass at Malacañang will be said by Fr. Angel Padilla, PGB Chaplain.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1964:

9:00 a.m.—The remains will leave Malacañang for the Manila Cathedral, Intramuros, Manila.

9:30 a.m.—Arrival of the remains at the Manila Cathedral.

11:00 a.m.—Requiem Mass by His Eminence Rufino J. Cardinal Santos in the Cathedral.

4:30 p.m.—The remains of the late General Aguinaldo will be brought to the Hall of Congress.

5:15 p.m.—Arrival of the remains in Congress. The public will be admitted to pay homage to the late General. Vigil over the remains will be resumed.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1964:

10:00 a.m.—Necrological services in the Session Hall of the House of Representatives.

4:00 p.m.—The remains of the late General will leave the Hall of Congress for the Roman Catholic Church in Kawit, Cavite.

5:30 p.m.—Arrival of the bier at the Roman Catholic Church in Kawit, Cavite. Vigil over the remains in the Church.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1964:

10:00 a.m.—Requiem Mass by Monsignor Artemio G. Casas, at Kawit Catholic Church.

11:30 a.m.—The funeral procession will start from the Church to the residence of the late General where the burial will take place at high noon.

Program of Necrological Services

under the auspices of the

VETERANS FEDERATION OF THE PHILIPPINES

AGUINALDO RESIDENCE, KAWIT, CAVITE

Monday, February 10, 1964 at 10:00 a.m.



I. PRAYER—

Led by Lt. Col. DOMINADOR DE VERA
Chief of Chaplains, Philippine Constabulary

II. "IN MEMORIAM"—

Philippine Constabulary Band
Lt. HONORATO S. PEDRO, *conducting*

III. EULOGY—

1. Lt. Col. GREGORIO N. DE GUIA
President, Hunters ROTC, Mc
2. Mrs. MINERVA M. KIERULF
*President, Philippine Association of War Widows, Parents
and Orphans*
3. Mr. ROBERT O. PHILLIPS
*Department Commander, American Legion,
Philippine Department*
4. Governor ALBERTO A. VILLAVERT
Administrator, Philippine Veterans Administration
5. General BENITO NATIVIDAD
*Acting President, Asociacion de los Veteranos de la
Revolucion*
6. Lt. Col. SIMEON C. MEDALLA
President, Veterans Federation of the Philippines

IV. RESPONSE—

Mr. EMILIO AGUINALDO, Jr.

V. "NEARER MY GOD TO THEE"—

Philippine Constabulary Band

Program of Necrological Services

SESSION HALL, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, February 15, 1964 at 10:00 a.m.



- I. IN MEMORIAM—Op 62, No. 2 *Buenaventura*
Philippine Army Chamber Orchestra
Lt. Col. JESUS DEL CARMEN, conducting
- II. INVOCATION Rt. Rev. MSGR. NICOLAS ORTEGA
Chief of Chaplains, AFP
- III. ORATION HON. SABINO PADILLA
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court
- IV. ORATION HON. CORNELIO T. VILLAREAL
Speaker of the House of Representatives
- V. ORATION HON. FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President of the Senate
- VI. "AVE MARIA" *Santiago*
Miss DALISAY J. ALDABA accompanied
by the Philippine Army Chamber Orchestra
- VII. ORATION His Excellency DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL
President of the Philippines
- VIII. "NEARER MY GOD TO THEE" *L. Mason*
Philippine Army Chamber Orchestra

Order of State Funeral Procession

from the

Kawit Catholic Church to the Burial Ground, Aguinaldo Residence

Sunday, February 16, 1964



Motorcycle Escort

Escort Commander and Staff

AFP Band

Military Escort

Chaplain

CAISSON

The President of the Philippines

The Immediate members of the family of the late General Aguinaldo

The Vice President of the Philippines

The President of the Senate

The Speaker of the House of Representatives

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

The Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions

The Members of the Cabinet

The Members of the Senate

The Members of the House of Representatives

The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court

The Members of the Committee on State Funeral

The Chief of Staff and Commanders of Major Services, AFP

The Governor of Cavite

The Provincial, City, and Municipal Officials of Cavite

The Veteranos de la Revolucion

The Veterans Federation of the Philippines

Other relatives and close associates of the late General

Honorary Pall Bearers

The President of the Philippines

The Vice President of the Philippines

The President of the Senate

The Speaker of the House of Representatives

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

The Dean of the Diplomatic Missions

The Chairman of the Committee on the State Funeral

The Governor of Cavite

Schedule of Vigil
for the late
General Emilio Aguinaldo



KAWIT, CAVITE

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1964:

6:00 a.m.-12:00 noon—Gold Star Mothers
12:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m.—FAIT
6:00 p.m.-12:00 a.m.—PAWWPO
12:00 a.m.-6:00 a.m.—MFAL

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1964:

6:00 a.m.-12:00 noon—DBC
12:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m.—PVL
6:00 p.m.-12:00 a.m.—BVL
12:00 a.m.-6:00 a.m.—MISUVETS

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1964:

6:00 a.m.-12:00 noon—ROLP
12:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m.—PEFTOK
6:00 p.m.-12:00 a.m.—UNIVETS
12:00 a.m.-6:00 a.m.—MVL

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1964:

6:00 a.m.-12:00 noon—WAS
12:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m.—CACVA
6:00 p.m.-12:00 a.m.—CORVETS
12:00 a.m.-6:00 a.m.—HUNTERS ROTC
PQOC



CEREMONIAL HALL, MALACANANG

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1964:

10:00 a.m.—The Vice President and members of his staff.
11:00 a.m.—Former President Carlos P. Garcia and members of his
former cabinet.
12:00 noon—The President and members of the Senate.
1:00 p.m.—The Speaker and members of the House of Representatives.
2:00 p.m.—The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme
Court.
3:00 p.m.—Members of the Cabinet, the Auditor General and other
officials with cabinet rank.

- 4:00 p.m. —The Presiding Justice and the Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals.
- 5:00 p.m. —The Chairman and Members of the Commission on Elections.
- 6:00 p.m. —The Undersecretaries of Departments and other officials with the rank of undersecretary.
- 7:00 p.m. —Philippine Diplomatic officials.
- 8:00 p.m. —Judges of the Court of Tax Appeals.
- 9:00-10:00 p.m.—Commissioners of Public Service Commission.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1964:

- 10:00 a.m.—Judges of Courts of First Instance.
- 11:00 a.m. —Judges of the Court of Industrial Relations.
- 12:00 noon—Judges of the Court of Agrarian Relations and Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court.
- 1:00 p.m. —The Chief of Staff and Commanders of the Major Services of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and Bureau Directors under the Department of National Defense.
- 2:00 p.m. —Provincial Governors.
- 3:00 p.m. —City Mayors and other provincial and city officials.
- 4:00 p.m. —The President, members of the Board of Regents and Deans of the University of the Philippines.
- 5:00 p.m. —The Heads of Offices under the Office of the President.
- 6:00 p.m. —The Bureau Directors and Heads of Offices of the Department of Finance.
- 7:00 p.m. —The Bureau Directors and Heads of Offices of the Department of Justice and the Solicitor General.
- 8:00 p.m.—The Bureau Directors and Heads of Offices of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources.
- 9:00-10:00 p.m.—The Bureau Directors and Heads of Offices of the Department of Public Works and Communications.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1964:

- 9:00 a.m. —The Bureau Directors and Heads of Offices of the Department of Education
- 10:00 a.m.—The Bureau Directors and Heads of Offices of the Department of Labor
- 11:00 a.m. —The Bureau Directors and Heads of Offices of the Department of Commerce and Industry
- 12:00 noon—The Bureau Directors and Heads of Offices of the Department of General Services
- 1:00 p.m. —The General Manager of Corporations under the Office of Economic Coordination
- 2:00 p.m.—The Mayor, the Vice Mayor and the Members of the Municipal Board of Manila
- 3:00 p.m.—Veteranos de la Revolucion headed by Don Ramon Fernandez

- 4:00 p.m.—Veterans Federation of the Philippines headed by Colonel Simeon C. Medalla
- 5:00 p.m.—Federacion Internacional de Abogadas
- 5:30 p.m.—U. P. Women Lawyers Circle
- 6:00 p.m.—The University of the East
- 7:00 p.m.—The Knights of Rizal
- 8:00 p.m.—The Philippine Historical Association.
- 9:00-10:00 p.m.—The President of the Philippines and the members of his Cabinet.



SESSION HALL, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1964:

- 5:00 p.m.—Members of the Senate and House of Representatives who are members of the Committee on State Funeral.
- 6:00 p.m.—The Secretary of the Senate, Chiefs of Divisions and offices of the Senate.
- 7:00 p.m.—The Secretary of the House, Chiefs of Divisions and offices of the House of Representatives.
- 8:00 p.m.—AFP Retired Veterans Association, Inc.
- 9:00-10:00 p.m.—The Congressional Press Club.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1964:

- 12:00 noon—The Governor and ranking officials of the Central Bank.
- 1:00 p.m.—The President, the Board of Directors and ranking officials of the Philippine National Bank.
- 2:00 p.m.—The Chairman and Board of Governors and ranking officials of the Development Bank of the Philippines.
- 3:00 p.m.—The Officials of the National Press Club and members of the metropolitan press.

Biography of General Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy
President of the First Philippine Republic
(1869-1964)



From a humble Katipunero he became, through brilliant military exploits, the Supreme Filipino Revolutionary General and the President of the short-lived Philippine Republic, thus making him the most outstanding national leader during the Philippine Revolution and the Filipino-American War, which probably made this period the most colorful in the history of the Filipino people's struggle for independence.

Emilio Aguinaldo was born in Kawit, Cavite on March 22, 1869. His father Carlos Aguinaldo and his mother Trinidad Famy, were respectable and well-to-do citizens of the town.

In 1880, after completing his elementary course in his town, he went to Manila to study in the *Colegio de San Juan de Letran*. Upon the death of his father, he was compelled to return to his home town to farm and attend to the family business. In 1894, he secretly joined the Katipunan Society and in the following year, he was elected municipal captain of his town, although he was only twenty-six years old.

In the early part of 1896, Emilio married Hilaria del Rosario and from this union five children were born, namely: Carmen, Emilio Jr., Cristina, Maria and Miguel. Hilaria did not live long, and many years after her death, Emilio married Maria Agoncillo, who preceded him in death about a year ago.

Fired with patriotism, Emilio Aguinaldo promptly joined the rebels when the Philippine Revolution broke out in August, 1896. Because of his brilliant military exploits in Kawit, Imus, and Binakayan in Cavite province, he soon became a popular and leading figure of the Revolution. His popularity placed the leadership of Andres Bonifacio, the Supreme Head of the Katipunan in the balance.

The question of national leadership was settled in the convention which was held at Tejeros, Cavite, on March 22, 1897, where Emilio Aguinaldo was chosen President of the Revolutionary Government. Thus, Bonifacio was replaced by Aguinaldo as the supreme head of the revolutionary forces, but the former refused to recognize the decision of the Convention. The misunderstanding led to the arrest, trial and finally, execution of Andres Bonifacio.

After the death of Bonifacio, the Spanish troops launched a vigorous offensive and soon recaptured most of the towns of Cavite and Bulacan. The insurgents, however, under the command of Aguinaldo, with new headquarters at Biak-na-Bato continued to gain strength and seemed capable of prolonging the war. Governor-General Primo de Rivera realized there would be a tremendous sacrifice of human lives and, he agreed to make peace with Aguinaldo. At the peace parley where Pedro Paterno was the negotiator, they signed the Pact of Biak-na-Bato on December 14, 1897.

As a consequence of the pact, General Emilio Aguinaldo together with other insurgent leaders went to a voluntary exile in Hongkong. In return, the Spanish government granted reforms, general amnesty, and a war indemnity. Part of the war indemnity paid to Aguinaldo by the Spanish government was used secretly to purchase arms from Japan.

As soon as the Spanish-American War broke out in April, 1898, the Filipino Junta in Hongkong decided to renew the revolution in the Philippines under the supreme command of General Emilio Aguinaldo.

Upon his return to the Philippines in May, 1898, Aguinaldo established a dictatorial form of government, and with arms and ammunition partly supplied by Admiral Dewey, Aguinaldo's troops defeated the Spanish forces in the provinces around Manila. On June 12, 1898, the Filipino revolutionary leaders assembled at Kawit, Cavite and solemnly proclaimed the independence of the Philippines. General Emilio Aguinaldo on the same occasion, officially unfurled the Filipino Flag while the Philippine National Anthem was played. The dictatorship established by Aguinaldo was supplanted by the Revolutionary Government on June 23, 1898. A Revolutionary Congress assembled at Barasoain Church, Malolos, Bulacan composed of eighty members represented the best intellects of the country. Its most significant accomplishment was the adoption of the Constitution of the Philippine Republic.

General Emilio Aguinaldo approved the Malolos Constitution, which was formally promulgated on January 21, 1899. Two days later, Aguinaldo was unanimously elected by the members of the Malolos Congress as President of the Philippine Republic. The proclamation of the Philippine Republic and Aguinaldo's inauguration took place on the same day. President Aguinaldo, in taking the oath of office declared:

"I swear before God to perform faithfully my duties and to uphold the Constitution and the laws, and to defend the integrity of the country."

The Treaty of Paris of December 10, 1898, which ended the Spanish-American war stipulated the cession of the Philippines to the United States. As a result of this treaty, war soon broke out between the Philippines and the United States. General Aguinaldo's troops were no match, however, against the better equipped Americans and on March 31, 1899 Malolos, capital of the Republic, was captured by the enemy.

One of the ablest Filipino generals under Aguinaldo was Antonio Luna. He was made the Director of the War Department of the revolutionary forces and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Philippine Republic. His military ability soon became evident when the American forces suffered heavy casualties particularly in the bloody battle of Calumpit. When General Luna met his death in Cabanatuan, the Filipino forces was greatly weakened and the American advances in all sectors could no longer be stemmed. Hence, General Aguinaldo in November of 1899, ordered all remaining military commanders to resort to guerrilla warfare.

For his part, General Aguinaldo fought off his American pursuers. General Gregorio del Pilar who commanded Aguinaldo's rear guard fought the Americans at Tirad Pass and on December 2, 1899, General del Pilar died heroically with his fifty soldiers. This memorable event delayed the capture of Aguinaldo.

After several months of fighting, Aguinaldo and his party arrived at Palanan, Isabela in September, 1900. From there, he dispatch a confidential letter to his guerrilla commanders in Central Luzon asking for reinforcements. This letter which was intercepted by the Americans led to his capture on March 23, 1901. He was promptly brought to Manila. On April 1, 1901, Aguinaldo realized the futility of an armed resistance against the United States.

For three decades and a half after recognizing the sovereignty of the government of the United States, General Aguinaldo retired to private life. He was never directly or indirectly affiliated with any political party. His only association has been with the *Los Veteranos de la Revolucion Filipina*, a non-political organization of which he has been the president since its foundation.

Regarded by many Filipinos and foreigners as the first unofficial citizen of the Philippines, Emilio Aguinaldo has not passed into obscurity. His residence at Kawit, Cavite is often visited by distinguished personages from the different parts of the world. To manifest the people's gratitude to the president of the short-lived Philippine Republic, the Philippine Legislature enacted a law granting General Aguinaldo a life pension.

Although he kept aloft from politics, General Aguinaldo sometimes raised his voice in times of crisis. Thus, during the bitter controversy between Governor-General Leonard Wood and Senate President Manuel L. Quezon, he openly supported the American chief executive. Again, when the Filipino people were divided into the *pros* and *antis* over the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act, he condemned this Act of the United States Congress for, according to him, it did not grant immediate, complete, and absolute independence to the Filipino people.

In 1935 after retirement of thirty-four years, he astonished the nation by launching his candidacy for the presidency of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. The other candidates were Senate President Manuel L. Quezon and Bishop Gregorio Aglipay of the Filipino Independent Church. The victory of Manuel L. Quezon, however, was a foregone conclusion. Of the 1,021,445 votes cast for the three presidential candidates, Quezon received 694,104; Aguinaldo obtained only 179,390; and Aglipay got 147,951.

Since the establishment of the new Republic of the Philippines, General Aguinaldo supported fully and cooperated with the government. At the time of his death, he is still a member of the Council of State, the highest body that advises the President of the Philippines on important matters.

Messages of Condolence

FROM PRESIDENT DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL

I join our people in mourning the death of General Emilio Aguinaldo.

His death is a source of profound sorrow to the entire Filipino Nation. He was one of the greatest men ever produced by the Malayan race. The people will forever remember him as a symbol of our revolution for freedom and independence at the turn of the century. Although he attained glory in life, he will surely have greater glory in death because the people will enshrine him in history and in their hearts unto eternity.



FROM VICE PRESIDENT EMMANUEL PELAEZ

The passing away of General Emilio Aguinaldo is cause for deep sorrow among all citizens of this nation.

The Grand Old Man of the Philippine Revolution has lost his final battle. The Philippines has lost a great living hero.

But his valiant fight for life clearly reminds us, his heirs, of what we must carry on. He has left us a rich history and a glorious spirit. He has left the Filipino the will to be great.

Mrs. Pelaez and I wish to express our profound and prayerful condolences to the family and relatives of General Aguinaldo on this hour of grief, and join the whole nation in mourning the loss of the Father of this Republic.



FROM PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE FERDINAND E. MARCOS

General Emilio Aguinaldo is dead. The first of the Asian revolutionaries is dead.

With his death and the death of Rizal, Mabini, Luna, and Del Pilar an era has passed away. It was the era of self-abnegation—of a passion for anonymity and of spiritual values.

But a new generation fired by their greatness raise aloft their new torches in crusade which they have lighted on the flames of the revolutionary spirit.

May this new generation keep faith with these values.

FROM SPEAKER CORNELIO T. VILLAREAL

I urged the present generation of Filipinos to emulate the quality of public service that General Emilio Aguinaldo rendered to his country in its hour of need.

In the maze of present-day problems and nation-building, we have neglected to render the commensurate tribute to one man to whom we owe our independence today.

Aguinaldo epitomized the quality of unselfish leadership and dedicated service to his country, never for a moment awaiting material rewards nor public recognition.

Unfortunately, this type of leadership is rarely displayed today.



FROM CHIEF JUSTICE CESAR BENGZON

Only a few men have lived long enough to see their efforts flower to full blossom. General Emilio Aguinaldo was one of the few. He lived to witness the flowering of the Philippine independence for which he valiantly fought at the turn of the century. Today, a country whose glorious history he helped to shape deeply mourns his death.

There is no consolation for his loss, except the luster of what he has attained.

His passing away, serves as a reminder that we, who now share the bounty of what he strived for, must carry on. Freedom entails a host of responsibilities, and from these it derives stability and strength.

Aguinaldo will be enshrined in the memory of this and of the future generations of Filipinos.



FROM FORMER PRESIDENT CARLOS P. GARCIA

We join you in mourning the death of your illustrious father whose heroism in war and statesmanship in peace make him one of the Greatest Asian, we pray the Almighty received his soul with His infinite mercy.



FROM GENERAL ALFREDO SANTOS

Every officer, enlisted man and civilian employee of the Armed Forces of the Philippines today share the sorrow that must be yours and your family's due to the passing of your beloved father, General Emilio Aguinaldo.

The AFP has a special affection and respect for the General who was the recognized leader among Filipinos at the turn of the century.

Mrs. Santos and I, as well as the entire Armed Forces, are praying for the eternal repose of his soul. We hope that you find consolation with the thought that he, now, is through with the sufferings in this world and had rejoined his old comrades-in-arms in the Heavenly Abode of Our Almighty God.

FROM PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON OF THE UNITED STATES

On behalf of the people of the United States, I join with the people of the Philippines in mourning the passing of the great leader of the Philippine revolution, Emilio Aguinaldo, who was a legend in his lifetime.

We are confident that his struggle for Philippine independence, his love of freedom, and his devotion to country will continue to inspire his people.

His monument is the Republic of the Philippines.



FROM PRESIDENT SOEKARNO OF INDONESIA

I am most shocked and extremely moved to have received the sad news that General Emilio Aguinaldo has passed away. With this sad incident the Philippines have lost a great son and great leader who was fighting for the liberation of his people and country. To the family of General Emilio Aguinaldo and to the people of the Philippines, I express on behalf of the Indonesian people my heartfelt condolence and hope that God Almighty give them strength in this time of sorrow. I also pray that God Almighty will give to General Emilio Aguinaldo a favored place in heaven.



FROM HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS CROWN PRINCE AKIHITO OF JAPAN

By command of Their Imperial Highnesses Crown Prince Akihito and Crown Princess Michiko I have the honor to convey hereby their hearty sympathy and condolence on the death of General Emilio Aguinaldo to you and through you to all the members of his family. Their Imperial Highnesses wish to join the family in mourning the death of the great and courageous leader of the Philippine Republic and will long remember in their prayers the Great General whom Their Imperial Highnesses once had the opportunity of personally meeting.



FROM PRESIDENT ZALMAN SHAZAR OF ISRAEL

We are deeply moved over the passing of Emilio Aguinaldo, your great national hero, freedom fighter, and President of First Philippine Republic. Please accept our sincerest condolences on my behalf and on behalf of the people of Israel.



FROM AMBASSADOR EUGENIO RUBINO OF ITALY

I join you in mourning for the passing of one of the great figures of Philippine history General Emilio Aguinaldo.

FROM AMBASSADOR WILLIAM E. STEVENSON
OF THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. Stevenson and I join with Filipinos and Americans everywhere in mourning the passing of your father. His position in the history of his country is secure and he will always have a special place in the hearts of Americans for his indomitable courage in defending what he deemed right as well as for his great magnanimity in good times and bad.

We count as one of the great privileges of our assignment in the Philippines the friendship extended to us by your late father, which we reciprocated in full measure.



FROM AMBASSADOR MIGUEL TEUS OF SPAIN

Mr. President on behalf of His Excellency the Chief of State of the Government of Spain and on my own I wish to convey to Your Excellency, to your Government and to the People of the Philippines our deepest condolences for the demise of the illustrious ex-President General Aguinaldo hero of your fight for independence whose name will always be honored in the history of the Philippines.



FROM GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

The passing of General Aguinaldo closes one of the great chapters in Philippine history. He was the very incarnation of the Filipino desire for liberty and freedom and his country owes him much. He was a life-long friend of mine and his death saddens me.

Senate Resolution No. 34



RESOLUTION EXPRESSING THE PROFOUND GRIEF OF THE SENATE UPON THE DEATH OF GENERAL EMILIO AGUINALDO.

WHEREAS, General Emilio Aguinaldo, the President of the erstwhile Philippine Republic, has this day departed for the Great Beyond;

WHEREAS, he has served our country and people in war and in peace and is entitled to recognition as one of our outstanding heroes and patriots: Now, THEREFORE, BE IT

Resolved, That the Senate of the Philippines express, as it hereby expresses, its profound grief over the death of General Emilio Aguinaldo; and that in deference to this sad event, the Senate adjourn its session; and

Resolved, further, That the Secretary of the Senate be authorized, as he is hereby authorized, to furnish a copy of this resolution to the family of the late General Emilio Aguinaldo.

Adopted, February 6, 1964.

House Resolution No. 134



RESOLUTION EXPRESSING THE PROFOUND CONDOLENCE
OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE DEATH
OF FORMER PRESIDENT EMILIO AGUINALDO AND
PROVIDING THAT THE HOUSE ADJOURN IN TOKEN
OF MOURNING.

WHEREAS, the late General Emilio Aguinaldo, former President
of the First Philippine Republic, passed away on February 6, 1964;

WHEREAS, the members of the Fifth Congress of the Republic
of the Philippines are cognizant of his valuable services to our
country and people;

WHEREAS, as a revolutionary leader of the Philippine Forces
he undauntedly fought the enemy forces; and

WHEREAS, during his lifetime he devotedly continued to render
service to our country, particularly for the cause of Philippine
Veterans: Now, THEREFORE, BE IT

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Philippines,
To express, as it hereby does express, profound sorrow over the
passing away of former President Emilio Aguinaldo; and

Resolved further, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted
to the family of the deceased, and that upon adoption hereof, the
House adjourn in token of mourning.

Adopted, February 13, 1964.

Committee on State Funeral



Secretary CALIXTO O. ZALDIVAR, *Chairman*

Members

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